

Unconditional Surrender of the Hun Depends on Unconditional Surrender of Your Dollars

## Wealth Markets and Commerce

If everybody  
in this country  
said

"I'd like to buy  
more Liberty  
Bonds, but—"

Who  
would  
win  
this  
war?

Buy bonds  
to your utmost



LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE  
Second Federal Reserve District  
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

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Stocks, send for Booklet E-32.  
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News Digest

New York

City Bank to Open Russian Agencies.  
The National City Bank announced  
yesterday that it will establish agencies  
at Archangel and Vladivostok in  
order to continue the Russian business  
during the suspension of the bank's  
branch at Petrograd owing to the reign  
of terror instituted by the Bolsheviks.

Elections

William Church Osborn has been  
elected president of the Texas & Pa-  
cific Railway Company, succeeding J.  
L. Lancaster, who resigned to accept  
the position of Federal manager. C. L.  
Wallace, assistant receiver, was elected  
vice-president at New Orleans.

Dividends

Regular Declarations

Stocks.  
Rate, Div. Date of record.  
Am. Gas. 10 cts. Oct. 31, Oct. 15  
Carr. Lake Min. 25 cts. Q. Dec. 16, Dec.  
Monday Light. 10 cts. Q. Nov. 30, Nov. 1  
Geo. West. 10 cts. Q. Nov. 30, Nov. 1  
Geo. West. 10 cts. Q. Nov. 30, Nov. 1  
Miami Copper Company. Dividend  
of \$1.00 per share for quarter ended  
September 30, payable November 15 to  
stockholders of record November 1.  
The transfer books of the company will  
not close.

Corporate Returns

International Rubber Company. An-  
nual report for the year ended July  
31 shows net profits of \$238,372, com-  
pared with \$1,195,895 for the year be-  
fore. After expenses and taxes of  
\$2,879, balance amounted to \$163,093,  
or equal to 50 cents per share earned  
on \$29,031,000 capital stock, against \$1.  
00, or \$3.64 per share earned the  
preceding year. Profit and loss sur-  
plus was \$4,169,824.  
F. W. Woolworth Company. Sales  
for September were \$5,768,817, which  
compares with \$8,249,831 for the same  
period of last year. Sales for the nine  
months amounted to \$72,500,548, an  
increase of \$7,486,801.  
Southwestern Power and Light Company.  
August gross, \$475,830 Inc. \$119,267  
Net earnings, \$27,854 Dec. 5,635  
Twelve months gross, \$2,765,652 Inc. 787,722  
Net earnings, \$2,066,607 Dec. 21,443

## Finance - Economics

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Speculative attention centred on  
International Mercantile Marine is-  
sues, owing to the interest excited  
by the very definite tips that floated  
around the Street in various forms,  
but all to the effect that the com-  
pletion of the famous deal for the  
sale of the company's British assets  
was at last to be announced, fol-  
lowing a special meeting of the  
board of directors. But, alas, only  
the old statement that there was  
nothing definite to report as to the  
progress of the deal was forthcom-  
ing. P. A. S. Franklin even refrain-  
ing from making his usual perfunctory  
announcement that "satisfactory  
progress was being made," al-  
though he made it clear that the  
omission did not mean that any un-  
favorable developments had arisen.  
But "satisfactory progress" was  
made in the market, the preferred  
stock rising to a new high price for  
the year on very active trading and  
closing with a net gain of 3 1/2  
points, while the 6 per cent bonds  
also made a new peak at 103. These  
prices were "mystery-on"; inasmuch  
as no directors' meetings are sched-  
uled in the near future, it may be  
some time before they sell "ex-  
mystery."

The advocates of the gold miners'  
plan to increase the cost of living  
by advancing the price of gold, or  
putting a bonus on production, are  
finding support in unexpected  
places. The Equitable Trust Com-  
pany, through Henry E. Cooper,  
vice-president, is the latest to lend  
support to the movement. But the  
fact remains that to double the  
price of gold, as has been sug-  
gested, would inevitably disturb the  
whole price structure, and proba-  
bly result, in a brief time, in dou-  
bling the prices of commodities.  
Moreover, gold is not a necessity at  
this time—certainly not to the  
United States, which has the great-  
est hoard ever possessed by any  
country. It could easily spare a  
part of that hoard to settle adverse  
exchange; and there is no occasion  
for diverting labor and materials  
from other necessary work to get  
more of the sentimental metal.  
What is needed is steel and copper  
and lead and zinc, not gold.

Furthermore, as Professor Irving  
Fisher recently pointed out, "to  
raise the price of gold, as proposed,  
would not really stimulate gold  
production, for the price of gold is  
in terms of itself. Gold is (about)  
\$20 an ounce because (about)  
twenty gold dollars can be coined  
out of an ounce of gold. If we  
were to raise the price to \$40 this  
would really mean that gold dollars  
were reduced to half size. We  
would simply be making a 'fifty-cent  
dollar.' The gold producers would  
in the end scarcely be affected by  
the change, but the standard of  
value would be lowered at the very  
time when it is too low already."

And further: "We already have  
the major part of the world's gold  
in the vaults of the United States  
Treasury. If, after the war, there  
should be a tendency for its too  
rapid withdrawal, the problem can  
be dealt with then, and in several  
ways. But as yet such a catastro-  
phe is not even in sight. And not  
only do we have an undue quantity  
of gold at present, but the gold  
which we possess is of little or no  
use during the war. It is, one may  
say, interned for the period of the  
war, and of potential use for after-  
the-war trade with other nations  
and for redemption of credit and  
currency. At present it is not  
wanted for domestic circulation and  
can be little used in foreign trade,  
while, for war reasons, it is practi-  
cally not used at all in redemption.  
It is simply an immense unused  
hoard laid up for the future."

Finally, more gold would mean  
an increase in circulation; and that  
is already expanding more rapidly  
than the volume of business.

## Money and Credit

Quiet prevailed in the money market  
yesterday, with offerings comparatively  
light. At the Stock Exchange call  
money ruled unchanged at 6 to 6 1/2  
per cent.

In the market for fixed date funds  
no new money was offered. Some  
business was done in renewals, although  
most maturing loans are being paid off  
for all maturities.

Rating rates for money yesterday  
compared with a year ago, were as  
follows:

	Yesterday	Year ago
Call money:		
On mixed collateral	6	5
On industrial	6 1/2	6 1/2
Time money (mixed collateral):		
Sixty days	6	5 1/2 @ 6
Ninety days	6	5 1/2 @ 6
Four months	6	5 1/2 @ 6

Commercial Paper.—Country banks  
are buying commercial paper on a mod-

erate scale. Rates are firm around 6  
per cent for the best regular ma-  
turities.

Bank Acceptances.—The supply of  
bills is large, in fact in excess of the  
demand. Rates yesterday were quoted  
as follows:

Spot de- liverable	Thirty days	Sixty days	Ninety days
Eligible member banks	4 1/4 @ 4	4 3/8 @ 4 1/4	4 3/8 @ 4 1/4
Eligible non-mem- ber banks	4 1/4 @ 4 1/8	4 3/8 @ 4 1/4	4 3/8 @ 4 1/4
Ineligible bank bills	5 1/4 @ 4	5 1/4 @ 4 1/4	5 1/4 @ 4 1/4

For delivery within thirty days:

	Percent
Eligible member banks	4 1/2
Eligible non-member banks	4 1/2
Ineligible bank bills	6

Discount Rates.—The following table  
gives the current rates of the twelve  
Federal Reserve banks on commercial  
paper for all periods up to ninety days:

City	Rate
Boston	4 1/4
New York	4 1/4
Philadelphia	4 1/4
Cleveland	4 1/4
Richmond	4 1/4
Atlanta	4 1/4
Chicago	4 1/4
St. Louis	4 1/4
Minneapolis	4 1/4
Kansas City	4 1/2
Dallas	4 1/4
San Francisco	5

The Federal Reserve Bank of New  
York has put in force the following  
schedule of discount rates, which ap-  
ply to bankers' acceptances: Maturities  
up to 15 days, 4 per cent; 16 to 60  
days, inclusive, 4 1/2 per cent; 61 to 90  
days, inclusive, 4 3/4 per cent.

Bank Clearings.—Bank clearings  
yesterday in New York and other cities  
were:

	Exchanges	Balances
New York	\$658,511,077	\$66,037,914
Boston	46,505,971	9,841,983
Chicago	93,591,646	9,869,161
Philadelphia	55,323,658	10,683,145

Sub-Treasury.—The banks lost  
\$641,000 to the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

Silver.—London, 49 1/2, unchanged;  
New York, 101 1/2, unchanged; Mexican  
dollars, 78c, unchanged.

London Money Market.—LONDON,  
Oct. 8.—Money 3 per cent. Discount  
rates short and three month bills 3  
1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. Gold premiums at  
Lisbon 130.00.

The Dollar in Foreign Exchange

Neutral exchange rates declined  
again yesterday. Dutch guilders  
dropped to 44 1/2 cents for checks, while  
Spanish pesetas were quoted in the  
afternoon around 21 cents. These were  
the lowest rates recorded in months.  
Closing rates yesterday, compared  
with a week ago, follow:

	Yesterday	Week ago
Sterling, demand	\$4.7550	\$4.7545
Sterling, sixty days	4.72 1/2	4.72 1/2
Sterling, cables	4.76 1/2	4.76 1/2
Sterling, ninety days	4.71 1/2	4.71 1/2

(Quoted cents to the dollar.)  
France, checks ..... 5.47 1/2  
France, cables ..... 5.46 1/2  
Live, checks ..... 6.35  
Live, cables ..... 6.34  
Swiss, checks ..... 4.74 1/2  
Swiss, cables ..... 4.72 1/2

(Quoted cents to the unit.)  
Guidera, checks ..... 44 1/2  
Guidera, cables ..... 44 1/2  
Rubles, cables ..... 13.00  
Spain, checks ..... 21.10  
Spain, cables ..... 21.20  
Sweden, checks ..... 10.85  
Sweden, cables ..... 11.05  
Denmark, checks ..... 28.20  
Denmark, cables ..... 28.25  
Norway, checks ..... 28.60  
Norway, cables ..... 28.75  
Argentina, checks ..... 4.44 1/2  
Argentina, cables ..... 4.44 1/2  
India, rupees, checks ..... 35  
India, rupees, cables ..... 35 1/2

Reserve Bank rate, 5 1/2  
Below is given the current exchange  
value of foreign money in dollars and  
cents, together with the intrinsic gold  
parity, as calculated by the United  
States Mint:

	Current	Intrinsic
Pounds, sterling	\$4.7550	\$4.8665
France, francs	0.17 1/2	0.19 3/4
Guidera, gulden	0.46 1/2	0.40 1/2
Rubles	0.13	0.12 1/2
Live, checks	0.13 3/4	0.15 3/4
Crown (Denmark)	0.29 1/2	0.28 1/2
Crown (Sweden)	0.31 1/2	0.26 1/2

The above rates express the cost of  
foreign money in terms of the Ameri-  
can dollar. You buy in English pounds  
sterling at, say, \$4.7550. The intrinsic  
parity is \$4.8665, per pound. Thus you  
see either that pounds are at a dis-  
count or that dollars are at a premium,  
which is owing to the fact that in Eng-  
land the demand for dollars with which  
to settle accounts in this country is  
greater than the demand in this coun-  
try for pounds with which to settle ac-  
counts in England.

Record Fur Sale

St. Louis Auction Nets \$1,181,500—  
500—Sealskins Higher

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—All records were  
broken on the first day of the fall  
auction of furs at the International  
Fur Exchange when 1,250,000 pelts  
brought \$1,181,500. Furs from Siberia,  
China, Japan and Russia were among  
those sold.

Wheat Crop Will  
Exceed 918,000,000  
Bushels This Year

Official Estimate Shows Big  
Improvement—Corn Pros-  
pect Also Better

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—This year's  
wheat crop will be the largest yield of  
record, with a single exception, 918-  
920,000 bushels, the Department of Agri-  
culture announced today, in its pre-  
liminary estimate of production. Win-  
ter wheat production is 555,725,000  
bushels, and spring wheat production  
363,195,000 bushels.

Corn production of 2,717,775,000  
bushels was forecast from the condi-  
tion of the crop October 1.

The tobacco crop will be the largest  
ever grown.  
Estimates of production of other  
crops follow:

Oats, 1,335,297,000 bushels; barley,  
236,505,000; buckwheat, 19,473,000;  
white potatoes, 381,279,000; sweet po-  
tatoes, 85,773,000; flax, 15,066,000; rice,  
41,918,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,265-  
362,000 pounds; peaches, 10,194,000  
bushels; apples, 198,389,000 bushels;  
sugar beets, 6,458,000 tons; kafirs,  
2,550,000 bushels; beans, 17,862,000  
bushels.

Condition of the various crops on  
October 1 was announced as follows,  
the figures showing percentages of a  
normal: Corn, 68 1/2; buckwheat, 75 1/2;  
white potatoes, 73 1/2; sweet potatoes, 77 1/2;  
flax, 70 1/2; rice, 85 1/2; tobacco, 87 1/2;  
sugar beets, 89 1/2; and kafirs, 49.

Crop prospects generally and materi-  
ally improved during September. The  
statement of the Department of Agri-  
culture said in commenting on crop  
conditions.

"Moisture was sufficient and farm  
work was favored. Though killing  
frosts were earlier than usual over  
large areas of the Northwestern states,  
relatively small damage was done.  
"Corn in the main is better matured ear-  
lier than usual as a result of summer  
heat and drouth periods, most of it  
safely, except in the extreme northern  
area. An increase of 40,000,000 bushels  
is shown in the expected output. The  
crop, however, will be 41,000,000 bushels  
below that of last year, which was  
of extremely poor quality.

"Spring wheat is turning out better  
than expected, except in the Pacific  
Northwest, showing a gain of about  
20,000,000 bushels over last month's  
promise, and giving a present estimate  
of 363,195,000 bushels of spring and  
winter wheat combined. This is 257-  
000,000 above last year and 110,000,000  
above the five-year average, being ex-  
ceeded only by the bumper crop of  
1,925,400,000 bushels in 1915.

"Oats, too, are turning out well  
above earlier hopes. A crop of 1,335-  
000,000 bushels is estimated, the third  
of record, but 3 1/2 per cent below  
the bumper crop of last year. The  
quality is high—94. Barley, potatoes,  
both white and sweet, rice, tobacco,  
cotton, apples and sugar beets show  
gains over last month's outlook, and  
buckwheat, flax and kafirs show only  
slight losses."

Sues U. S. Treasurer

Metal Company Brings Action  
to Recover Large Sum

The American Metal Company, Ltd.,  
of New York, yesterday brought a suit  
in the Federal District Court against  
John Burke as treasurer of the United  
States of America to recover \$125,142,  
with interest from February 11, 1918.

The action is brought under the  
trading with the enemy act, which pro-  
vides that "any person not an enemy  
or ally of enemy claiming interest,  
right, title or claim in money paid to  
the Alien Property Custodian and held  
by the Treasurer of the United States  
of America may institute a suit in  
court therefor in the District Court  
of the United States for the district  
in which, if a corporation, it has its  
principal place of business."

The American Metal Company says  
it is not an enemy of ally of enemy,  
and that it claims an interest, right  
and title in the money which it paid  
to a Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property  
custodian, and that the money was  
paid to the Alien Property Custodian  
under a contract which it then believed  
it owed to an enemy, the Metallbank  
and Metallurgische Gesellschaft of  
Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

The complaint explains that the  
amount so paid was incorrect and that  
the American Metal Company, in mak-  
ing the payment, overcharged itself  
\$125,142. It says that the German  
bank was only \$76,547.

Prices in England

At the end of August the index  
number of "The London Economist" stood  
at 284.8, thus showing an increase of  
44.44 per cent since the end of July,  
1914, in the general level of commodity  
prices in England.

	Current	Percentage Increase
Pounds, sterling	\$4.7550	\$4.8665
France, francs	0.17 1/2	0.19 3/4
Guidera, gulden	0.46 1/2	0.40 1/2
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## Relevant Comment

Cuban Money Stringency

Bankers doing business with Havana  
said yesterday that there had been no  
improvement in the abnormal exchange  
situation. The premium on dollars in  
the Cuban capital remains around 2  
per cent and it is next to impossible to  
obtain New York funds. At the same  
time a real stringency has developed  
in the Havana money market, where  
bank loans secured by the deposit of  
securities as collateral rule at 10 per  
cent. Prime commercial loans com-  
mand 7 to 8 per cent at the present  
time. The principal cause of the dif-  
ficulty is the large carry over of sugar.  
This has had to be carried by the  
Cuban banks and the credit supply has  
run low.

Oil Stocks Slump

Oil stocks which have displayed pro-  
nounced strength of late were subjected  
to heavy selling pressure yesterday.  
Mexican Petroleum was one of the  
weakest, falling from an early high of  
120 to 116 1/4, and closing at 1 1/4 points  
off. Texas Company after climbing to  
182 1/2, reacted to 176. It closed at 177 1/2  
with a net loss of 3 1/4 points.

U. S. Steel Ingot Output 100 P. C.

Last week production of ingots by the  
United States Steel Corporation's  
mills reached the maximum produc-  
tion of 100 per cent, according to a  
statement by Elbert H. Gary, chairman  
of the finance committee, following the  
usual weekly meeting of the members.  
The ingot output at the close of the  
preceding week was equal to 97 1/2 per  
cent of capacity. There was also a  
gain in the operations of the blast  
furnaces, the figures being 92.7 per  
cent, contrasted with 92 per cent the  
week before.

Wire Stocks Go Higher

American Telephone and Telegraph  
shares were again in demand yester-  
day, and the buying movement carried  
the price up to 107 1/2, a new high since  
the announcement of the agreement  
between the company and the Post  
Office Department by which dividends  
will be continued at the annual rate  
of 5 per cent. Western Union was also  
strong on the belief that the com-  
pany will negotiate a contract with  
the government similar to that of the  
American Telephone and Telegraph  
plan. Such an arrangement, it is under-  
stood, would guarantee bond interest and  
present dividends on the company's  
stock.

Shippers Protest  
Express Increase

Opposed to Rail Administra-  
tion Sharing in Higher  
Rates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Hearings  
were held today by the Interstate  
Commerce Commission on the applica-  
tion of the American Railway Ex-  
press Company for an increase of 15  
cents per 100 pounds on first-class  
shipments under the zone classifica-  
tion, 12 cents on second-class, and 10  
cents per 100 on commodities rates.  
Decision in the case is expected with-  
in a week.

Representatives of the express com-  
pany told the commission that the  
proposed rates would raise \$23,679,000,  
of which about \$17,000,000 would com-  
e from comparatively short hauls. The  
increase would be divided about equal-  
ly between the express company and  
the Railroad Administration.

Shippers' representatives protested  
against the heavy burden on local  
transportation and suggested that the  
fruit of any rate increase go entirely  
to the express company rather than  
be shared with the Railroad Adminis-  
tration.

Stocks React in London

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Money was in bet-  
ter supply on the market today and  
discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange trading was  
quieter, political developments being  
quieted. Securities, which recently  
advanced, suffered as the result of  
profit taking, notably consols. Rus-  
sians and Marconi and shipping shares,  
but consols partly recovered later.  
The undertone continued confident.  
French and Chinese loans improved.  
Rubbers were steadily supported. It  
is expected that business will decrease  
somewhat through the effort being  
made this week to increase the sale  
of war bonds.

## Significant Relations

Money and Prices:

	Now	A Year Ago
Stock of money gold in the country	\$3,079,300,229	\$3,060,991,373
Loans of all national banks	\$9,260,402,000	\$8,818,312,000
Their surplus reserves	152,819,000	84,193,000
Bills discounted and bought by Federal Reserve Banks	\$2,017,023,000	\$410,091,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	2,431,004,000	690,343,000
Total gold reserve	2,025,434,000	1,398,737,000